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GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 501 AND 502(c) OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED, TO THE GSP PROGRAM, PURSUANT TO 19 U.S.C. 2464(a)(2)

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THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 504(a)(2) OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED

This Report was prepared by the Office of the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, the Office of Multilateral Affairs at the Department of Commerce, and the Office of International Economic Affairs at the Department of Labor.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 23, 1987.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith transmit my report on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), as required by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Act").

Section 504(a)(2) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(a)(2)) requires that I report no later than January 4, 1988, on the application of sections 501 and 502(c) of the Act to the GSP program. It also requires me to document the actions I have taken to limit the application of duty-free treatment under the program with respect to any country which has failed to adequately take the actions described in section 502(c).

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

Introduction

The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) offers preferential duty-free entry to approximately 3,000 products from 141 designated beneficiary developing countries and territories. The GSP was instituted on January 1, 1976, and was authorized under the Trade Act of 1974 for a ten year period. The authorization was renewed through July 4, 1993 by the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984.

Section 504(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, requires the President to report to Congress by January 4, 1988, on the application of Sections 501 and 502(c), "and the actions the President has taken to withdraw, to suspend, or to limit the application of duty-free treatment with respect to any country which has failed to adequately take actions described in section 502(c)." Section 501 requires the President, in extending the tariff preferences, to have "due regard" for:

(1) the effect such action will have on furthering the economic development of developing countries through the expansion of their exports;

(2) the extent to which other major developed countries are undertaking a comparable effort to assist developing countries by granting generalized preferences with respect to imports of products of such countries;

(3) the anticipated impact of such action on United States producers of like or directly competitive products;

(4) the extent of the beneficiary developing country's competitiveness with respect to eligible articles.

Section 502(c) requires the President to "take into account" the following factors when designating any country a beneficiary developing country:

(1) an expression by such country of its desire to be so designated;

(2) the level of economic development of such country, including its per capita gross national product, the living standards of its inhabitants, and any other economic factors which he deems appropriate;

(3) whether or not the other major developed countries are extending generalized preferential tariff treatment to such country;

(4) the extent to which such country has assured the United States it will provide equitable and reasonable access to the markets and basic commodity resources of such country and the extent to which such country has assured the United States that it will refrain from engaging in unreasonable export practices;

(5) the extent to which such country is providing adequate and effective means under its laws for foreign nationals to secure, to exercise, and to enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property, including patents, trademarks, and copyrights;

(6) the extent to which such country has taken action to-

(A) reduce trade distorting investment practices and policies (including export performance requirements); and

(B) reduce or eliminate barriers to trade in services, and

(7) whether or not such country has taken or is taking steps to afford to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country) internationally recognized worker rights.

The President was also required by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, to complete a General Review of the GSP (section 504(c)-(2)(A)) by January 4, 1987. The law requires that General Reviews be "based on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c)." Given that the Congress required the President to complete a General Review of the GSP based on the same provisions in the law, namely sections 501 and 502(c), in which the President is also required to report to the Congress, it is appropriate that this Report focus on the results and timeframe of the General Review which was completed on January 2, 1987.

Scope and Purpose of the GSP

The GSP covers a broad spectrum of manufactured and semi-manufactured items in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). In addition, a number of agricultural items are eligible for the GSP. Total duty-free imports from all beneficiary developing countries and territories were $13.9 billion in 1986, up from $13 billion in 1984 and $13.3 billion in 1985.

The number of products covered by the GSP has remained relatively unchanged over recent years. When the GSP was originally implemented in 1976, those products that were deemed import sensitive by the President were not made eligible. In addition, certain items, for example textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements, are statutorily excluded from GSP eligibility (See Section 503(c)(1)) . An additional reason for the relative stability of the product coverage in recent years is that the GSP has been in existence since 1976, or twelve years. In this regard, the GSP Annual Review process has been heavily utilized over the years and serves a valuable function in providing interested parties the opportunity to request modifications in the product coverage of the GSP. Numerous United States domestic firms have taken advantage of this opportunity to request the removal of certain items from the list of GSP eligible articles and the Administration has been responsive to those requests with

merit.

The purpose of the GSP has also remained relatively unchanged since its implementation in 1976. The basic purpose of the GSP continues to be to promote the economic development of beneficiary developing countries and promote the notion that trade, rather than aid, is a more effective and cost-efficient way of promoting broad-based, sustained economic development. Furthermore, the GSP is a unilaterally offered scheme of tariff preferences that is designed to be responsive to the legitimate and dynamic economic needs of beneficiary developing countries and territories. In this regard, the GSP continues to be administered in a manner which recognizes that beneficiary developing countries and territories often need temporary preferential advantages to compete effectively with industrialized countries in the United States market, but that also allows for the reduction, or removal, of preferences after considering those factors in section 501 and 502(c).

The GSP is also designed to integrate developing countries into the international trading system with its attendant responsibilities in a manner commensurate with their development. In this regard, the GSP continues to be administered in a manner that conforms to the international obligations of the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Finally, the law is designed to encourage beneficiary developing countries and territories to: (1) eliminate or reduce significant barriers to trade in goods, services, and investment; (2) provide effective means by which foreign nationals may secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive intellectual property rights; and (3) afford workers internationally recognized worker rights.

Section 501

As a component of the United States overall trade and development policy, the GSP offers beneficiary developing countries and territories a valuable opportunity to gain duty-free access to the large and dynamic United States market. Beneficiaries have taken advantage of this opportunity and GSP duty-free imports have continued to grow in value terms increasing 7 percent from 1984 to 1986. However, as a percentage of total United States imports, GSP duty-free imports have remained less than 4 percent. Beneficiaries seeking to diversify their economies, expand exports, and further their economic development continue to view the GSP as an important component in their economic development strategies.

All of the other developed market economy countries maintain GSP programs. This includes Australia, Austria, Canada, the European Economic Community (EEC), Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. In addition, the non-market economy

countries of eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) also maintain schemes. The United States was the last developed country to implement its GSP program.

The product coverage of all the developed market economy programs covers both manufactured and semi-manufactured items as well as selected agricultural items. The respective schemes are administered autonomously in accordance with the relevant authority. Although the basic purpose of the GSP of promoting the economic development of beneficiary developing countries and territories is the same for all developed countries, the various programs are structured and administered differently in accordance with the respective national policies.

However, given that the GSP is not a "direct aid" program involving the disbursement of official development assistance (ODA), but rather a "trade incentive" program designed to provide temporary duty-free access to the United States market, those beneficiaries with a relatively high level of economic development and substantial export capacity are in a better position to take advantage of the program. In this regard, the major beneficiaries have remained relatively unchanged over the last three years. Following is a list of the top ten beneficiaries in 1986 and the value of U.S. GSP duty-free imports:

Beneficiary	1986 GSP Imports (Millions)	Percentage of Total GSP Imports
Taiwan	$3,762	27.0%
Republic of Korea	$2,220	16.0%
Hong Kong	$1,424	10.2%
Mexico	$1,301	9.4%
Brazil	$1,109	8.0%
Singapore	$730	5.2%
Israel	$421	3.0%
Thailand	$351	2.5%
Yugoslavia	$281	2.0%
Philippines	$230	1.6%
Total	$11,829	84.9%

As a percentage of total GSP duty-free imports during the period from 1984 to 1986, the six largest beneficiaries as of 1986 (Taiwan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Brazil, Singapore) have accounted for an increasing share:

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	1984	1985	1986
Percentage of total GSP imports from the top six:	68.8%	69.5%	75.8%
Total value of GSP imports from the top six:	$8.9(bil)	$9.2(bil)	$10.5(bil)
Total value of GSP imports:	$13.0(bil)	$13.3(bil)	$13.9(bil)

In turn, these six beneficiaries also accounted for an increasing percentage of the total value of U.S. imports denied duty-free entry as a result of the application of the automatic competitive need limits (Competitive need limits are a statutory feature of the GSP that limit the amount of duty-free imports any one beneficiary can receive on any given item in any given calendar year.):

	1984	1985	1986
Top six beneficiaries: Percentage of total imports denied duty-free entry as a result of the application of the competitive need limits:	91.1%	93.4%	95.4%
Top six beneficiaries: Total value of imports denied duty-free entry due to competitive need limits:	$12.6(bil)	$12.1(bil)	$17.7(bil)
Total value of imports denied duty-free entry due to competitive need limits:	$13.8(bil)	$12.9(bil)	$18.6(bil)

Furthermore, both the percentage and value of total GSP eligible imports from these top six beneficiaries that have been denied duty-free entry due to the application of competitive need limits as well as the use of the President's discretionary authority to

remove specific products has increased from 1981 to 1986:

	1981	1986
Top six beneficiaries: Total value of GSP eligible imports which were denied duty-free entry due to the application of competitive need limits and discretionary authority:	$5.5(bil)	$19.7(bil)
Top six beneficiaries: The percentage of total GSP eligible imports that were denied duty-free entry due to the application of competitive need limits and discretionary authority:	40%	57%

As indicated previously, U.S. domestic producers of like or directly competitive items have taken advantage of the opportunities available to them to request modifications in the product coverage of the GSP and the Administration remains responsive to the legitimate concerns of U.S. domestic producers. The GSP Information Center at the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is also available to consult and provide advice to interested parties concerning proposed requests to modify the product coverage of the GSP.

Furthermore, the regulations governing the GSP program (51 FR 5037) were revised in response to the passage of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 to facilitate an effective review process as it relates to proposed modifications in product coverage and beneficiary eligibility. Congressional input as well as input from the private sector and beneficiaries was taken into account in revising the regulations.

The competitiveness of beneficiary developing countries and territories with respect to GSP eligible articles is a factor in all product specific decisions. The Administration has engaged in an active policy of "graduating," or removing the eligibility for GSP duty-free treatment, beneficiaries on a product-specific basis using the President's discretionary authority. These actions have been taken when beneficiaries no longer need preferential treatment and have been focused almost exclusively on the

six largest beneficiaries.

Specifically, virtually all of these actions have been taken in response to requests submitted by U.S. domestic industry and through the Administration's policy of "non-redesignation." A beneficiary becomes eligible for "redesignation" on a specific GSP eligible item when U.S. imports of that product from that beneficiary fall below the statutory competitive need limits in the calendar year following the calendar year in which the beneficiary had exceeded the competitive need limit. Non-redesignation occurs when the President chooses not to reinstate the GSP eligible status of the beneficiary with respect to the specific item. The total value of U.S. imports from beneficiaries affected by these decisions has increased from $1.9 billion in 1984 to $2.1 billion in 1986.

The General Review of the GSP

Section 504(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, required the President to complete a General Review of the GSP by no later than January 4, 1987, and periodically thereafter. The purpose of the General Review was to determine whether beneficiaries were "sufficiently competitive" in GSP eligible articles based on the considerations described in Sections 501 and 502(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, which are enumerated in the introduction.

If the President determines a beneficiary to be sufficiently competitive in a GSP eligible item, he is required to reduce the statutory competitive need limits by approximately one-half. Specifically, the competitive need limits must be reduced from the traditional level of 50 percent of total U.S. imports in a specific item and an indexed dollar figure which was set at $71.4 million in 1986, to 25 percent and an indexed dollar figure which was set at $27.9 million in 1986. The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 also provided the President the authority to waive the application of competitive need limits entirely on a country and item specific basis after taking into account certain factors (Section 504(c)(3)).

The General Review was initiated on February 14, 1985 (50 FR 6294). Given the factors that the President was required to consider in determining whether beneficiaries were sufficiently competitive with respect to GSP eligible items, the Review was designed to solicit comments on those factors from the private sector and beneficiaries to facilitate an effective and fair review process (50 FR 6294, 50 FR 19513 and 50 FR 31943). Hundreds of comments were received and reviewed by USTR and the other trade policy agencies on a broad range of product specific matters as well as beneficiary practices. In addition, advice was requested and received from the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) on the probable economic effects of

possible changes in GSP product/country eligibility on U.S. industry, employment and consumers resulting from the General Review. The comments on beneficiary practices focused primarily on market access, intellectual property rights and internationally recognized worker rights.

The General Review, as is the case in most matters involving the GSP, incorporated consultations with beneficiaries. These consultations covered a broad range of issues. Because the basic purpose of the GSP is to promote the economic development of beneficiaries, it is appropriate to take into account the views of beneficiaries prior to making decisions. Furthermore, consultations can often provide valuable up-to-date information.

The General Review and the relevant consultations focused primarily on the larger beneficiaries. This was because the larger beneficiaries account for the great majority of U.S. GSP duty-free imports which, in turn, is a reflection of the substantial economic relationship the United States has with these beneficiaries. In addition, it was appropriate to focus mainly on the larger beneficiaries because of the major factors that the President was required to consider, namely the level of economic development of beneficiaries, the competitiveness of GSP eligible articles in the U.S. market, the potential impact on U.S. domestic industry of GSP eligible articles, and the practices of beneficiaries.

The President's decisions resulting from the General Review were announced January 2, 1987 (52 FR 389). During the course of the nearly two-year General Review, a careful analysis of the practices of beneficiaries was undertaken along with the other factors the President was required to consider. This information was then reviewed in preparing the final recommendations for the President. In this regard, the information in this Report on beneficiary practices is essentially that obtained through the course of the nearly two-year review period.

Section 502(c)

Information was gathered during the General Review covering a broad range of factors as required under section 502(c). The factors covered below are: market access, export practices, intellectual property rights, trade related investment, trade in services, and internationally recognized worker rights. The procedures used to gather this information during the course of the General Review are discussed below as they relate to the factors in section 502(c). Furthermore, information on improvements in beneficiaries as they relate to these factors is provided. Notwithstanding this progress, it is recognized that troublesome obstacles to U.S. commercial interests remain and the Administration is continuing its efforts to reduce or eliminate these obstacles.

Market Access and Export Practices

Section 502(c) requires the President to consider the extent to which a beneficiary has assured the United States that it will provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets and basic commodity resources and that it will refrain from engaging in unreasonable export practices.

In examining beneficiary practices relating to market access and export practices, the review was not limited to an examination of the existence and level of specific tariff rates or to the existence and use of unreasonable export practices, such as subsidies. The review also considered the extent to which beneficiary governments employed any of a wide range of non-tariff measures which are used to restrict trade. Those measures include bans on the import or export of specific commodities, quotas, licensing requirements, customs valuations practices, standards, testing, labelling, and certifications requirements.

In addition, where possible, the review examined the administrative burden of complying with regulations to determine the extent to which such regulations were unnecessarily cumbersome or arbitrary. This was particularly relevant if evidence suggested that regulations were specifically designed to discourage imports or otherwise inhibit or restrict the ability of United States firms to do business in beneficiaries.

During the course of the General Review, the analysis revealed that there had been significant improvements in market access practices in a number of beneficiaries. In most instances, these changes occurred during the two year term of the Review itself, although in a few cases they were made after the conclusion of the General Review. Highlighted below are some of the most notable improvements recorded by beneficiaries in areas related to market access and export practices.

Taiwan

- Reduced tariffs on some sixty products, with tariff cuts of 30 to 50 percent on twenty items and cuts of 11 to 20 percent on 25 items.

- Lifted import bans on U.S. pear exports and liberalized license procedures and lowered tariff on soda ash imports.

- Eliminated requirement that foreign equipment imported for leasing was limited to products which were not available domestically.

- Eliminated imports quotas and special import levies on motion pictures and removed limitations on the importation of reissued foreign films.

- Reduced entertainment tax on foreign films.

Republic of Korea

- Implemented a five-year liberalization plan (1984-1988) designed to open the Korean market by removing import licensing requirements, reducing tariffs on most manufactured goods as well as some agricultural products of interest to U.S. exporters.

- Decriminalized the possession of foreign cigarettes by Korean nationals and moved to denationalize the tobacco monopoly.

- Introduced legislation to convert the tobacco monopoly to a public corporation.

- Korea indicated it will import U.S. excavators and provide liberalized treatment for the importation of personal computers.

- Granted automatic approval status for imports of grapefruit juice.

Mexico

- Under the terms of its accession to GATT, Mexico substantially liberalized its import policies, including an overall reduction in effective tariff rates.

- Mexico indicated it will reduce the highest duty rate in their tariff schedule from 40% to 30% by the end of 1988.

- Mexico indicated it will eliminate official prices for customs valuation by the end of 1987.

- Sharply reduced the number of tariff lines subject to import licensing requirements from 818 at the time of accession to the GATT to 330 by the end of 1987.

Philippines

- Under terms of a World Bank import liberalization agreement, removed import license restrictions on 75 percent of the items scheduled for liberalization.

Thailand

- Reduced tariff rates on wheat, aircraft launchers, and tuna fish.

Colombia

- Improved climate for operation for U.S. motion picture industry.

- Removed import license requirements on 36 percent of their tariff lines, including computers, and increased the foreign exchange budget for imports.

- Reduced average effective tariff rates by 20 percent and reduced tariffs on 1,000 products. Eliminated mandatory countertrade arrangements.

- Removed the ban on the importation of wine from the United States.

- Colombia indicated it will reduce its export subsidy (CERT) by approximately 50 percent.

- Eliminated price controls for imports of active pharmaceutical ingredients.

- Colombia indicated it will liberalize issuance of import licenses for apples during the peak marketing season.

Intellectual Property Rights

The President is also required to consider the extent to which a beneficiary is providing adequate and effective means under its laws for foreign nationals to secure, to exercise, and to enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property, including patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

Major differences often exist between U.S. standards of intellectual property rights protection and those of GSP beneficiaries. The many variations of the type and degree of statutory protection provided made it necessary to look beyond the mere existence of laws in this regard. How relevant statutes treated issues such as the length of a patent term, product coverage, mandatory licensing requirements, differentiation between process and product patentability, provided a more suitable barometer for judging the relative merits of beneficiary intellectual property laws and practices.

In examining the relevant statutory norms and practices of beneficiaries, the review attempted to determine the real or effective level of the protection which was provided. Where adequate statutory protection existed, it was equally important to determine whether effective enforcement measures were being pursued. In this regard, additional factors were reviewed including responsiveness of enforcement officials to allegations of infringement, appropriateness of penalties, including the minimum and maximum length of prison terms and the monetary value of fines, and the relative speed of the judiciary process.

During the course of the General Review, several beneficiaries

made noteworthy improvements, particularly in the area of statutory reform. Their efforts substantially raised the level and quality of intellectual property rights protection available to U.S. interests in GSP beneficiaries. Some of the most significant improvements taken by beneficiaries are highlighted below.

Taiwan

- Submitted a draft Fair Trade Law to the legislature as well as amendments to the patent law.

Republic of Korea

- Korea indicated it will provide copyright protection for U.S. works, including protection for computer software.

- Korea indicated it will provide patent product protection which meets, and in some instances exceeds, international standards.

- With respect to both the patent and copyright agreements, Korea indicated it will provide transition/retroactivity protection.

Singapore

- Implemented new copyright legislation providing for full scale protection of U.S. works, including computer software.

Yugoslavia

- Yugoslavia indicated it will submit draft legislation to extend the terms of patent protection from seven to fifteen years.

Macau

- Extended copyright protection to audio and video cassette tapes and video discs.

- Macau indicated it will strengthen intellectual property rights enforcement activities.

Malaysia

- Implemented amendments to the patent law which provide product patent protection for pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

- Malaysia indicated it will provide copyright protection for U.S. works upon enactment of copyright legislation.

The Philippines

- The Philippines indicated it will improve the enforcement of intellectual property laws.

Thailand

- Created a specialized crime suppression unit to improve enforcement of intellectual property rights laws.

(Note: As part of the 1987 Annual Review of the GSP (52 FR 10960 and 52 FR 28896), the Executive Branch Trade Policy Staff Committee has accepted for review petitions from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA) and the International Intellectual Property Rights Alliance (IIPA) concerning Thailand's practices as they relate to patent and copyright protection respectively. The review of Thailand's status as a beneficiary is currently underway. The President will announce his decision on this review on or about April 1, 1988.)

Indonesia

- Passed and promulgated copyright legislation and indicated Indonesia intends to promulgate implementing regulations and enter into bilateral copyright relations with the United States by the end of 1987.

Investment Practices and Trade in Services

The President must also consider the extent to which a beneficiary has taken action to reduce trade distorting investment practices and policies, including export performance requirements, and to reduce or eliminate barriers to trade in services. The review examined the practices and laws of beneficiaries to determine the extent to which they had taken action to reduce or eliminate trade distorting investment practices.

The review focused on both the parameters of the statutes governing foreign direct investment, as well as on the informally negotiated requirements that are imposed on firms seeking to establish or expand their operations overseas. Particular attention was given to export performance requirements which mandate certain levels or percentages of production for export as a condition of approval of an investment proposal. In addition, where appropriate, the review considered other types of trade distorting investment measures, including foreign exchange restrictions and restrictions on profit remittances, employment restrictions, particularly with respect to the number or position of expatriate workers, local content requirements, and local equity requirements.

The review also examined the practices and laws of beneficiaries with respect to trade in services. In this regard, the review considered whether or not beneficiaries had taken action to reduce or eliminate barriers to services trade. In the context of the review, attention was given to problems relating to restrictions on banking and insurance activities.

The review found that several beneficiaries had taken steps to significantly improve the climate for foreign direct investment and/or to reduce barriers to trade in services. Highlighted below are some of the more noteworthy accomplishments of those beneficiaries.

Taiwan

- Eliminated local content requirements on video cassette recorders and color televisions as of July 1, 1986.

- Indicated Taiwan will approve the application of a U.S. firm allowing it to underwrite all lines of non-life insurance beginning January 1987.

- Indicated Taiwan will extend the licenses of two U.S. firms currently operating in Taiwan to allow them to underwrite all lines of non-life insurance.

- Indicated Taiwan will approve one license to underwrite all lines of life and health (limited to cancer) insurance.

Republic of Korea

- Under a liberalization plan for foreign direct investment, added 102 industries to the liberalized list, bringing the total number of industries open to foreign investment to 792 out of the 999 listed in the Korean classification system.

- Granted permission for U.S. banks to issue certificates of deposit as of September 1986.

- Under provisions of a new insurance agreement, Korea indicated it will take steps to completely open the Korean market to qualified U.S. firms.

Malaysia

- Liberalized foreign investment regulations to allow foreign investors to maintain a majority interest in a venture without meeting export performance requirements.

- Amended investment regulations regarding employment to allow foreign investors to employ a larger number of expatriates.

The Philippines

- The Philippines indicated it will improve the climate for foreign investment by simplifying investment regulations and strengthening dispute settlement mechanisms.

Venezuela

- For certain sectors, eliminated the requirement that forced foreign firms to progressively reduce their share of ownership in a venture to a minority level.

- Liberalized regulations governing repatriation of profits by increasing the level of allowable annual profit remittances.

- Venezuela indicated it will streamline procedures for approval of investment project proposals by reducing the discretion of the Foreign Investment Superintendency.

Internationally Recognized Worker Rights

The President is also required to take into account whether or not a beneficiary has taken or is taking steps to afford its workers (including those in any designated zone in that country) internationally recognized worker rights. In addition, to draw a distinction between this provision and the other provisions concerning beneficiary practices, the law requires that the President deny beneficiary status to those nations that have not or are not taking steps to afford their workers internationally recognized worker rights.

During the course of the General Review, parties submitted comments alleging that certain beneficiaries had not or were not taking steps to afford their workers internationally recognized worker rights. Allegations were examined concerning Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Romania, Suriname, Taiwan, and Zaire.

As indicated above, on January 2, 1987 the President announced the results of the General Review. Among the results was a decision that Guatemala, Haiti, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Suriname, Taiwan, and Zaire have taken or are taking steps to provide their workers internationally recognized worker rights. It was also determined that Romania, Paraguay and Nicaragua are not taking such steps. Consequently, effective March 4, Romania and Nicaragua were removed from GSP beneficiary status and such designation was suspended for Paraguay. The review with respect to Chile was extended for an additional year.

Listed below is a summary of the results of the review, including steps undertaken by governments to afford workers internationally recognized worker rights. It should be kept in mind that a country is required to have taken or be "taking steps" to afford its workers internationally recognized worker rights. As the international conventions with respect to many of these rights are broad enough to tolerate a number of specific practices and, as steps can be seen as movement toward improved recognition of these rights, it is clear that Congress intended to allow the

Administration some discretion in implementing this provision. While it is recognized that difficulties remain in many of the nations reviewed, in each case where it was determined that a beneficiary was taking steps, there was clear evidence of progress.

Chile

Initial allegations in the case of Chile concentrated on freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively. Specific complaints alleged that the minimum number of workers required to form a union was too high, that the Chilean Government had extensive powers to deny legal status to unions, and that it used its financial reporting and regulatory powers to harass labor unions. It was also alleged that the Government of Chile restricts strike activity for civil servants, limits strikes in state economic enterprises, does not have a secret ballot for strike votes, and terminates the labor contracts of striking workers at the end of a sixty day period. Allegations also noted that: (1) collective bargaining in Chile is limited to the level of individual firms, (2) establishment of large cross sectoral national labor confederations is restricted, (3) political freedom for trade unions is restricted, and (4) incidents of severe harassment and violence against trade union leaders have occurred.

The review of worker rights found that while some of the allegations were based on partial or incorrect information, many of them had merit. In particular, the political freedom of unions and their right to associate, organize and bargain collectively were found to be significantly restricted. Other findings were: (1) the Government of Chile has provisions in its laws to allow for the formation of unions by small groups of workers and legal recognition of unions can be obtained; (2) votes on union business are taken by secret ballot; (3) while the Chilean Government permits collective bargaining and strikes in some areas where the state has participation, strikes are not permitted in certain designated strategic state enterprises, or in state enterprises operating at a deficit that receive more than 50 percent of their annual budget from the Government; (4) and while collective bargaining is limited to the level of individual firms, unions can receive assistance and counsel from their federations and confederations.

The Government of Chile also took a number of actions during the course of the General Review that appeared to signal an improved situation with respect to restrictions on labor unions, namely:

- Reducing from 48 to 23 the number of public enterprises where strikes are not permitted and compulsory arbitration is required in the case of an unresolved labor dispute. The Government of Chile publishes this list of enterprises on an annual basis.

- Establishment of specialized labor courts.

- The Government of Chile indicated that it does not and will not condone the harassment of unions or union leaders.

- Eliminating the requirements that unions must renew their authorization for dues check-offs biannually, deposit their funds with Chile's central bank, and obtain advanced government approval for expenditure of funds.

- Limiting the potential for use of audits for harassment purposes by requiring that a court order is needed to initiate an audit and that the expense of government initiated audits must be borne by the government rather than by the unions as had been the case.

It was also found during the course of the General Review that the Government of Chile was in the process of preparing possible revisions to its laws as they relate to: (1) collective bargaining in small firms; (2) workers who strike for longer than 59 days; (3) and the formation of confederations.

Given that political and constitutional rights are restricted in Chile, and that many of the allegations concerning freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively were found to have merit, and the full extent of the impact of recent actions as well as possible future actions was unclear, it was decided to continue the review of Chile for an additional year. As of the writing of this Report, no final decision had yet been made by the President.

Guatemala

Allegations centered on the denial of political rights to unions and mistreatment of trade unionists and their leaders by the national police.

The review of worker rights in Guatemala found that Guatemala's new democratic government has greatly limited human rights abuses which used to affect trade unionists. They have provided for trade union freedoms in their constitution and have revised their labor code to reflect these changes.

Haiti

Allegations focused on the restriction of trade union activity by the previous (Duvalier) regime. These measures included restrictions on establishment of unions, compulsory arbitration of strikes in a manner that prejudiced the rights of workers, and abuse of government regulatory powers. Complaints also noted the arrest and unexplained death of trade union officials. Conditions of recruitment and employment for Haitian workers harvesting sugar in the Dominican Republic were alleged to be highly deficient and to border on slavery.

Haiti has a new transitional government, the National Governing Council (CNG), that at the conclusion of the review, had been in power less than one year. The review found that during that time the government had modified the labor code, allowed formation of new unions, tolerated strikes, and provided for trade union freedoms in the proposed new constitution. Conditions have also improved for Haitian workers harvesting sugar cane in the Dominican Republic.

The Republic of Korea

Complaints concerning the Republic of Korea involved freedom of association, collective bargaining rights, and labor standards issues. Allegations stated that: (1) the minimum number of workers necessary to form a union under Korean law is too high; (2) third parties are restricted under law from involving themselves in union activity and collective bargaining; (3) workers in government, public enterprises, and firms with a serious impact on the economy are denied trade union rights; (4) strikes are prohibited in firms with foreign investment; (5) union certification is difficult to obtain; (6) there is no minimum wage in Korea; (7) and industrial safety and child labor laws are inadequate and poorly enforced. Complaints also noted a lack of political freedom for trade unions and that excessive police powers had been used against some unions.

The review found that some of the information supporting the initial allegations was incorrect. Small groups of workers can form unions under Korean law. Trade unions can support or oppose specific government laws and actions and can recommend legislation to the National Assembly, although they cannot support or fund political parties or candidates. There is no special law which restricts strikes in heavy or export industries. However, workers in public corporations and defense related industries may not strike.

The review of worker rights practices in Korea found that although, as indicated in the 1986 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, worker rights in Korea are circumscribed by both law and practice, the Government of Korea is taking steps to afford its workers internationally recognized worker rights. During the course of the General Review the Government of Korea undertook a number of measures to improve freedom of association and collective bargaining rights for unions.

The Government of Korea changed its law at the end of 1986 to provide that Korea's national labor confederation, the Federation of Korea Trade Unions, and its national and regional affiliates have the unimpeded right to assist local unions in organizing and collective bargaining. During 1986, the Korean Government also repealed legislation that had placed special restrictions on unions of workers employed in foreign owned firms. The Korean

Government passed a new law that clarifies its policy with respect to strikes in important enterprises by specifying the types of businesses where a work stoppage would have a severe impact on the national economy (coal mining, industrial fuel, broadcasting and telecommunications) and removing the general phrase "industries having a severe impact on the national economy" from its Labor Dispute Adjustment Law. In addition, Korea has recently enacted its first minimum wage law and is spending increased funds to improve worker welfare and enforcement of labor standards.

Nicaragua

Complaints centered on restrictions on freedom of association, lack of collective bargaining, and repressive measures against trade unionists. In essence, the allegations stated that all unions must belong to one government confederation and real trade union rights and collective bargaining do not exist.

The review found that the Government of Nicaragua is not taking steps to afford its workers internationally recognized workers rights. In particular, it was found that freedom of association has been suspended in Nicaragua and that the Government of Nicaragua has sharply limited the rights of unions to organize and bargain. Effective March 4, Nicaragua was removed from the GSP.

Paraguay

Complaints concerned the lack of freedom of association for trade unions and restriction of the right to organize and bargain collectively. The allegations stated that: (1) Unions are required to belong to a single government controlled federation whose leaders are not independently chosen by the members, (2) independent union activity and strikes are strongly discouraged, and (3) union activity is closely monitored by security forces and trade union leaders have been harassed.

The review found substantial government restrictions on, or interference with, freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively. As a result of international expressions of concern, the Paraguayan Government committed itself in 1986 to cease sending police to union meetings, to recognize all unions that complied with the provisions of the labor code, and to assure that union elections are held in accordance with union statutes. However, it failed to comply with both the spirit and letter of these assurances, exemplified by the repression of new union-organizing efforts and a wave of labor-related arrests in late 1986. Effective March 4, Paraguay was suspended from the GSP. Suspension was chosen as the most suitable approach as there is potential for change in Paraguay.

The Philippines

Complaints centered on denial of freedom of association and poor labor standards. The allegations focused on practices of the Marcos Administration that restricted the establishment of unions, denied the right to strike to many workers, suspended minimum wages and, did not enforce labor standards laws.

The review of worker rights practices in the Philippines found that the Aquino Government has moved to correct many of the problems which it inherited. In 1986, the Aquino Government announced major changes on trade union election laws and basic freedoms that were subsequently enacted in 1987. These changes were made in consultation with the major union leaders in the country. The new constitution recognizes the right to strike and union rights for public workers. It was also found that practice in respect of all worker rights had significantly improved.

Romania

Complaints centered on freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively. The allegations stated that under Romania's law there can be no unions outside the Communist Party, workers cannot independently elect their union representatives, and real collective bargaining does not exist.

The review of Romania's worker rights practices found that steps were not being taken by the Government of Romania to afford its workers internationally recognized workers rights. The review found that two of the fundamental categories of workers rights, freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, do not exist in Romania. Effective March 4, Romania was removed from the GSP.

Suriname

The major allegation was that the brutal murder of a prominent trade union leader by the Suriname Government several years ago continues to intimidate workers from exercising their rights.

The review of worker rights practices in Suriname found that while political freedoms in Suriname are circumscribed, labor unions appear relatively free to undertake activities including collective bargaining and, if necessary, strikes. It was also noted that labor unions are members of commissions in the government and have nominated government officials in the past.

Taiwan

Complaints centered on freedom of association, collective bargaining, and labor standards. Specifically it was alleged that only one union is permitted in each industry and independent unions are

not permitted, many public sector employees cannot form unions, collective bargaining does not exist, union regulation is excessive, strikes are prohibited, provision for, and enforcement of, labor standards is weak.

The review of worker rights found that Taiwan's announced plans to remove martial law were likely to have a widespread and profound effect on the freedoms of trade unions and workers. This could significantly liberalize freedom of association and allow for strike activity. The Taiwan Authorities were also found to be undertaking a systematic initiative to improve its labor practices. Major improvements include a new Labor Standards Law that provides improved protection for worker welfare in such areas as child labor, hours of work, annual leave, and pensions. The Authority on Taiwan has also drafted a new Labor Management Dispute Settlement Law that improves the legal mechanisms for mediation and arbitration of labor disputes and allows for simplified execution of legal obligations in the national legal system. It is also in the process of preparing a new Labor Union Law. These initiatives were expected to improve worker rights in a number of areas.

Zaire

Complaints centered on labor management laws that require lengthy negotiations before strikes can take place.

The review found that the Government of Zaire is taking steps to afford its workers internationally recognized workers rights. Although their labor management negotiation procedures appear cumbersome to unions, they do appear to work. Workers in Zaire can strike. Unions have legal standing and can bargain collectively.

(Note: As part of the 1987 Annual Review of the GSP (52 FR 10960 and 52 FR 28896) which was initiated on June 1, 1987, the Executive Branch Trade Policy Staff Committee accepted for review petitions from a number of labor unions and human rights groups concerning worker rights practices in Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and the Central African Republic. The review of the status of these beneficiaries based on their worker rights practices is ongoing. The President will announce his decisions regarding this review on or about April 1, 1988. In addition, comments were accepted during this Annual Review concerning Chile's practices as they relate to worker rights, given the continuing review of that country, as well as the practices of Paraguay given that country's indefinite suspension from beneficiary status.)

The President's Product Specific Decisions

Section 504(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, also requires the President to report on the actions he has taken to withdraw, to suspend, or to limit the application of duty-free

treatment with respect to any beneficiary which has failed to adequately take the actions described in section 502(c).

In addition to the action taken by the President to remove or suspend beneficiaries effective March 4, 1987 based on their non-compliance with the provision involving internationally recognized worker rights, the President took additional action to limit the application of duty-free treatment with respect to certain products and beneficiaries (52 FR 389 and 52 FR 19259). These actions were implemented July 1, 1987 after the President had announced on January 2, 1987 that he had determined various beneficiaries to be sufficiently competitive with respect to certain GSP eligible articles.

After taking into account all those factors listed in sections 501 and 502(c), the public comments received during the course of the General Review, economic advice received from the U.S. International Trade Commission, and information obtained through consultation with beneficiaries, the President determined nine beneficiaries to be sufficiently competitive with respect to 290 items (An "item" is a 5-digit category in the TSUS.). The 1985 value of U.S. imports from these nine beneficiaries in the 290 items was over $5 billion.

As indicated previously, a decision determining a beneficiary sufficiently competitive with respect to a particular item results in a lowering, by about one-half, of the statutory competitive need limits. Partly as a result of the President's January 2 decisions, the value of U.S. GSP eligible imports denied duty-free entry into the United States due to exceeding the competitive need limits increased substantially. The total value of U.S. imports denied GSP duty-free entry effective July 1, 1986 (based on 1985 trade) was $12.9 billion, with $827 million in new denials. The total value of U.S. imports denied GSP duty-free entry effective July 1, 1987 (based on 1986 trade) was $18.6 billion, with $3.8 billion in new denials. In other words, the value of total U.S. imports denied GSP duty-free entry as a result of exceeding competitive need limits after completion of the General Review increased by 44 percent.

Attached is a table which lists by item and beneficiary those items the President determined to be sufficiently competitive as a result of the General Review.

TABLE I : COUNTRY SUMMARY OF TOTAL COUNTRY TRADE
FOUND SUFFICIENTLY COMPETITIVE
1985 TRADE

Total Competitiveness Findings:

ARGENTINA.....	$21,522,443	6
BRAZIL.....	$481,887,292	32
COLOMBIA.....	$103,000,000	1
HONG KONG.....	$544,528,366	37
KOREA, SOUTH..	$706,022,326	44
MEXICO.....	$546,468,943	34
SINGAPORE.....	$111,912,528	3
TAIWAN.....	$2,445,746,913	132
YUGOSLAVIA....	$66,721,136	1
TOTAL	$5,027,809,947	290

Competitiveness Findings with Respect to items currently GSP eligible:

ARGENTINA.....	$21,522,443	6
BRAZIL.....	$423,958,506	28
HONG KONG.....	$310,920,595	16
KOREA, SOUTH..	$463,170,314	21
MEXICO.....	$483,105,868	32
SINGAPORE.....	$95,429,636	2
TAIWAN.....	$1,191,335,727	87
YUGOSLAVIA....	$66,721,136	1
TOTAL	$3,056,164,225	193

ANNEX I : GSP COUNTRIES FOUND SUFFICIENTLY COMPETITIVE
with Respect to Specific Products,
Including Items Currently Ineligible for GSP(*)
and 1985 Trade

	TSUS		Country	%-Tot	Country Total	Description
	10778		TAIWAN.....	6.15%	$1,229,855	OFFALS
	12156		ARGENTINA.....	30.39%	$9,565,124	REPTILIAN LEATHER,NOT FANCY A IN THE ROUGH
	13032		ARGENTINA.....	32.75%	$953,541	CORN,YELLOW DENT,EXCEPT CERTIFIED SEED
	13120		ARGENTINA.....	42.61%	$1,434,226	CORN, MILLED, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION -
	13530		MEXICO.....	31.68%	$1,306,944	CABBAGE, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN
	13704		MEXICO.....	33.15%	$4,191,110	PEAS,NSPF,FRESH,CHILLED,OR FROZEN
	14198		MEXICO.....	28.46%	$4,436,975	VEGETABLES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, NSPF
	14612		ARGENTINA.....	38.84%	$2,024,943	APPLES, DRIED
	14830		MEXICO.....	38.97%	$4,660,807	MELONS, NSPF, FRESH, ENTERING DECEMBER 1-MAY 31, INCLUSIVE
	14950		MEXICO.....	49.79%	$1,232,518	FRUITS, NES, FRESH
	15254		BRAZIL.....	49.96%	$971,509	GUAVA PASTE AND PULP
	16640		MEXICO.....	44.48%	$26,080,586	BEVERAGES, NSPF, UNDER 1/2 % ALCOHOL
*	16705		MEXICO.....	10.01%	$63,142,951	ALE PORTER STOUT OR BEER
	16898		MEXICO.....	41.67%	$9,853,576	CORDIALS,LIQUEURS,KIRSCHWASSER,AND RATAFIA IN CONTAINERS EACH OVER 1 GALLO
*	19221	pt	COLOMBIA.....	85.83%	$103,000,000	CHRYSANTHEMUMS, STANDARD CARNATIONS, ANTHURIUMS & ORCHIDS
	20091		MEXICO.....	35.13%	$1,476,603	SOFTWOOD DOWEL RODS AND PINS
	20266		TAIWAN.....	30.43%	$11,383,636	HOOD MOLDINGS, CARVINGS AND ORNAMENTS FOR DECORATIONS
	20630		TAIWAN.....	30.68%	$15,964,292	WOOD DOORS, INCL FLUSH, WITH OR WITHOUT THEIR HARDWARE
*	22250		TAIWAN.....	49.08%	$1,283,764	BLINDS,SHUTTERS,CURTAINS,ETC. OF UNSPUN FIBROUS VEG MAT.
	24014		TAIWAN.....	44.31%	$34,087,630	PLYWOOD,BIRCH FACE PLY, NO FACE FINSH,OR CLEAR FACE FINISH-
*	24520		BRAZIL.....	45.94%	$18,357,743	HARDBOARD, N/FACE-FINISHED OV 96.662/3 STN
	24580		MEXICO.....	36.67%	$974,136	BUILDING BOARDS NSPF, LAMINATED, BONDED OR IMPREGNATED W SYNTH RESINS
	31525		MEXICO.....	29.56%	$1,321,054	OTHER CORDAGE HARD V-FIB NOT STRANDED CONSTRUCTION NES
*	33740		KOREA, SOUTH..	21.37%	$3,563,063	WOVEN FABRIC, JAQUARD FIGURE
*	33740		HONG KONG.....	4.87%	$812,787	WOVEN FABRIC
*	35581		TAIWAN.....	24.01%	$16,998,515	FABRIC
*	38961		HONG KONG.....	18.62%	$32,305,251	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, NSPF, NT ORN, OF OTHER MANMADE FIB
*	38961		TAIWAN.....	27.22%	$47,229,268	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, NSPF, NT ORN, OF OTHER MANMADE FIB
	40212		BRAZIL.....	42.84%	$944,063	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
	40696		BRAZIL.....	34.63%	$639,261	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
	40719		BRAZIL.....	18.52%	$67,210,544	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
	40872		KOREA, SOUTH..	12.61%	$4,634,775	ABS RESINS
	40872		TAIWAN.....	31.50%	$11,578,026	ACR YLONITRILE-BUTADIENE-STYRENE (ABS) RESINS, THERMOPLASTIC
*	41324		KOREA, SOUTH..	33.30%	$1,345,741	SACCHARIN
	41645		TAIWAN.....	27.81%	$2,322,020	INORGANIC ACIDS, NES
	41818		BRAZIL.....	37.23%	$679,920	CALCIUM CHLORIDE, OTHER THAN CRUDE
	42060		MEXICO.....	26.37%	$2,982,229	SILVER COMPOUNDS
	42106		TAIWAN.....	31.72%	$987,044	SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
	42582		BRAZIL.....	30.63%	$2,273,593	LACTIC ACID
	42784		BRAZIL.....	38.09%	$1,620,888	DECYL ALCOHOL
	42858		BRAZIL.....	43.70%	$1,222,189	ETHYL ACETATE
	43757		MEXICO.....	38.99%	$8,548,093	HORMONES, SYNTHETIC NSPF
	43950		SINGAPORE.....	38.61%	$53,783,277	OTHER DRUGS, INCLUDING SYNTHETIC DRUGS -
*	44542		TAIWAN.....	37.55%	$13,051,934	POLYVINYL ALCOHOL RESINS
	44546		MEXICO.....	25.88%	$23,702,281	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESINS
	49094		BRAZIL.....	48.89%	$744,260	FATTY ESTERS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN NSPF
*	51164		MEXICO.....	21.49%	$220,124	CONCRETE BLOCK
	51561		MEXICO.....	32.55%	$597,980	STONE A ARTICLES OF STONE NES, NOT DECORATED
	51564		MEXICO.....	25.41%	$670,770	STONE AND ARTICLES OF STONE NES, DECORATED
	51724		BRAZIL.....	35.18%	$1,081,009	GRAPHITE,NATURAL CRYSTALLINE FLAKE, VALUED OVER 5.5 CENTSLB
	52031		BRAZIL.....	47.06%	$500,000	INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS, NATURAL ADVNCD IN COND O VAL, UNSET NES
	52061		BRAZIL.....	28.49%	$1,479,647	SEMI PRECIOUS STONES AND ARTICLES OF SUCH STONES, NES
*	53222		KOREA, SOUTH..	17.07%	$2,757,380	MOSIAC CERAMIC FLOOR AND WALL TILES, NSPF

ANNEX I : GSP COUNTRIES FOUND SUFFICIENTLY COMPETITIVE
with Respect to Specific Products,
Including Items Currently Ineligible for GSP(*)
and 1985 Trade

	TSUS	Country	X-Tot	Country Total	Description
	53222	TAIWAN.....	29.03%	$4,689,816	MOSAIC CERAMIC FLOOR AND WALL TILES,NSPF
	53411	TAIWAN.....	28.26%	$21,520,505	CERAMIC STATUES, STATUETTES ETC NES OV 2.50 EA, BY PROF SCULPTORS
*	53491	TAIWAN.....	49.23%	$6,834,770	BONE CHINAWARE STATUES, VASES A HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, NES
	53512	MEXICO.....	38.57%	$26,938,142	FERRITES
	53531	BRAZIL.....	27.66%	$11,754,925	SANITARY WARE INC PLUMBING FIXTURES ETC OF CERAMIC WARE
	54021	MEXICO.....	37.48%	$2,705,570	ENAMELS,COLORS,ETC OF GLASS,FRIT OR CALCINE, GROUND OR PULVERIZED
	54277	MEXICO.....	44.18%	$647,952	COLRD SPEC GLASS, 16-28 OZ/SQ FT, OVER 100 UNITED INCHES
	54451	TAIWAN.....	27.42%	$14,279,601	GLASS MIRRORS, NES NOT OVER 1 SQ FT IN REFLECTING AREA
	54553	TAIWAN.....	49.42%	$16,064,186	GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES
	54567	TAIWAN.....	47.63%	$23,441,446	GLASS ILLUMINATING AND RE- FLECTING ARTICLES AND PARTS,NES
	54737	TAIWAN.....	36.22%	$5,046,258	GLASS ENVELOPES W/O FITTINGS ELECT LAMP,VAC TUBES,ETC,NES
*	60637	BRAZIL.....	22.71%	$10,411,314	FERROSILICON
*	60644	BRAZIL.....	12.06%	$6,205,967	FERROSILICON MANGANESE
	60914	BRAZIL.....	37.71%	$4,630,256	PLATES,SHEETS,STRIP,ETC,OTHER THAN ALLOY IRON OR STEEL,NES,CUT,PRESSED,STA
*	61065	KOREA, SOUTH..	9.44%	$429,833	CAST IRON FITTINGS
*	61070	TAIWAN.....	24.40%	$337,039	IRON PIPE FITTINGS
*	61074	KOREA, SOUTH..	17.75%	$4,869,322	PIPEFITTINGS ADVANCED IN CONDITION
*	61074	TAIWAN.....	26.78%	$7,345,752	PIPE FITTINGS MALLEABLE CAST IRON, ADVANCED IN CONDITION
*	61082	KOREA, SOUTH..	34.75%	$4,739,796	DUCTILE PIPE FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL
	61082	TAIWAN.....	26.50%	$3,615,620	DUCTILE PIPE FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL
*	61088	TAIWAN.....	27.06%	$7,441,690	BUTT-WELD PIPE FITTINGS OF NON-ALLOY IRON OR STEEL
	61203	MEXICO.....	34.59%	$7,220,001	UNWROUGHT BLACK COPPER,BLISTER COPPER, AND ANODE COPPER
	61262	BRAZIL.....	28.50%	$7,305,999	BRASS RODS, WROUGHT
*	61318	TAIWAN.....	42.58%	$4,429,062	PIPE AND TUBE FITTINGS OF COPPER ALLOY NES
	62640	MEXICO.....	29.88%	$3,119,042	ZINC DUST
	63242	BRAZIL.....	30.30%	$13,071,025	SILICON CONTAINING NOT OVER 99.7 PERCENT OF SILICON
*	64217	KOREA, SOUTH..	4.35%	$75,426	ROPES, CABLES AND CORDAGE
	64245	MEXICO.....	70.62%	$526,970	CLOTH, GAUZE
	64630	KOREA, SOUTH..	36.56%	$4,218,606	BRADS NAILS SPIKES STAPLES AND TACKS I/S 1 PC CONSTR NES
	64665	TAIWAN.....	27.98%	$2,497,858	SPIRAL AND OTHER LOCK WASHRS OF IRON OR STEEL
	64672	TAIWAN.....	27.06%	$4,180,662	ASSEMBLED BOLTS, SCREW EYES HOOKS,RINGS ETC OF IRON OR STL
*	64692	TAIWAN.....	38.52%	$45,447,222	LOCKS AND PADLOCKS OF BASE METAL, NES -
	64695	TAIWAN.....	25.59%	$5,557,960	DOOR CLOSERS AND PARTS THEREOF OF BASE METAL
	64697	TAIWAN.....	36.38%	$3,892,466	HARNESS ETC HDWR N COATED OR PLATED WITH PRECIOUS METL
	64703	TAIWAN.....	37.59%	$46,465,746	BUTT HINGES OF IRON STL NES
	64705	TAIWAN.....	34.94%	$8,874,883	HINGES,FITTNGS A MOUNTNGS OF BASE MTL,NES N CTD W PREC METAL
	64880	KOREA, SOUTH..	0.91%	$3,893	SLIP JOINT PLIERS
	64880	HONG KONG.....	63.96%	$271,672	SLIP JOINT PLIERS
	64880	TAIWAN.....	26.12%	$110,985	SLIP JOINT PLIERS
	64885	KOREA, SOUTH..	15.11%	$4,338,780	OTHER PLIERS
-	64885	TAIWAN.....	33.61%	$9,650,940	OTHER PLIERS
	64889	TAIWAN.....	16.50%	$48,468	PLIER PARTS
	64893	TAIWAN.....	6.88%	$318,364	BOLT CLIPPERS
	64895	TAIWAN.....	35.92%	$2,955,381	BOLT AND CHAIN CLIPPERS ETC,NES. AND PARTS
*	64937	TAIWAN.....	34.95%	$11,359,723	VISES AND CLAMPS EX PTS OF OR ACCESSORIES FOR MACH TOOLS
	65021	TAIWAN.....	26.54%	$16,594,001	KNIVES NSPF WITH THEIR HANDLES NES
*	65089	HONG KONG.....	12.70%	$206,342	SCISSORS AND SHEARS
	65123	TAIWAN.....	14.67%	$597,615	HAMMERS
	65131	TAIWAN.....	20.20%	$1,837,174	CUTTING TOOLS
-	65137	HONG KONG.....	8.53%	$1,677,932	SCREWDRIVERS
*	65146	KOREA, SOUTH..	11.99%	$533,993	CAULKING GUNS OF IRON OR STEEL
	65148	KOREA, SOUTH..	2.10%	$1,469,141	HAND TOOLS
	65148	HONG KONG.....	8.93%	$6,252,971	HAND TOOLS

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	TSUS	Country	%-Tot	Country Total	Description
	65148	TAIWAN.....	39.50%	$27,634,096	HAND TOOLS
	65155	TAIWAN.....	29.77%	$4,881,029	HAND TOOLS,NES
*	65203	KOREA, SOUTH..	26.54%	$1,168,088	ANCHORS GRAPNELS A PARTS OF IRON OR STEEL
	65224	TAIWAN.....	25.41%	$3,093,943	CHAIN AND PARTS OF IRON OR STEEL UNDER 5/16IN DIAMETER,NES
*	65300	KOREA, SOUTH..	7.69%	$7,457,012	HANGERS, BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, ETC.,...
	65335	TAIWAN.....	48.19%	$15,412,192	PORTABLE INDOOR TABLE, FLOOR AND OTHER LAMPS, OF BRASS ETC
	65337	TAIWAN.....	44.80%	$35,820,357	ILLUMINATING ARTICLES, OF BRASS --
*	65338	TAIWAN.....	7.49%	$127,058	STEEL PIPES
*	65348	TAIWAN.....	38.73%	$7,950,063	STOVES AND PARTS EXCEPT HIBACHIS,ALL OR MOSTLY ALL OF CAST IRON
	65352	TAIWAN.....	18.14%	$30,151,542	OTHER HEATING OR COOKING APPARATUS,NON-ELECTRIC,OF BASE METAL
*	65394	KOREA, SOUTH..	48.39%	$50,389,686	STAINLESS STEEL COOKING A KITCHEN WARE, NOT COATED, NOT ENAMELED
	65396	TAIWAN.....	39.47%	$9,729,234	TOILET AND SANITARY WARE IRON OR STEEL NOT ENAMELED OR GLAZED WITH VITREOU
	65400	TAIWAN.....	43.40%	$36,941,289	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL, NOT COATED, NOT ENAMELED, NSPF
*	65408	TAIWAN.....	38.56%	$24,518,302	COOKING AND KITCHEN WARE OF IRON OR STEEL ENAMELED
	65425	TAIWAN.....	41.07%	$46,333,725	BRASS ARTICLES,WARES,AND PARTS OF COPPER,NOT COATED OR PLATED IN PRECIOUS
*	65430	TAIWAN.....	10.07%	$1,346,656	COOKINGWARE
	65435	TAIWAN.....	28.46%	$2,483,848	ARTICLES, WARES, ETC., NSPF, OF COPPER, NES, N COATED OR PLATED
	65445	KOREA, SOUTH..	24.98%	$5,192,034	ALUMINUM COOKWARE
	65445	TAIWAN.....	38.10%	$7,919,496	ALUMINUM COOKING AND KITCHEN WARE NOT ENAMELED OR GLAZED AND NOT CONTAININ
*	65460	HONG KONG.....	40.41%	$6,229,330	ALUMINUM COOKING AND KITCHEN WARE,NSPF,ENAMELED OR GLAZED OR CONTAINING NO
	65460	TAIWAN.....	31.49%	$4,854,264	ALUMINUM COOKING AND KITCHEN WARE,NSPF,ENAMELED OR GLAZED OR CONTAINING NO
	65470	HONG KONG.....	27.14%	$3,978,836	TIN HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY WARE AND ARTICLES NOT COATEDETC
	65475	TAIWAN.....	48.67%	$10,787,336	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY WARES OF BASE METAL NES NOT COATED
	65615	MEXICO.....	36.41%	$9,074,309	ARTICLES OF SILVER INCLUDING ROLLED SILVER
*	65735	TAIWAN.....	46.14%	$51,624,456	ARTICLES OF COPPER NT COATED O PLATED WITH PRECIOUS METAL NES
	65740	TAIWAN.....	20.23%	$28,582,436	ALUMINUM ARTICLES NSPF NOT COATED WITH PRECIOUS METALS
*	66042	BRAZIL.....	7.07%	$22,953,762	PISTON ENGINES
	66067	MEXICO.....	7.95%	$45,338,959	PARTS OF PISTON-TYPE ENGINES,FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES,NOT COMPRESSI
*	66067	BRAZIL.....	11.81%	$67,350,676	PARTS OF PISTON-TYPE ENGINES,FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES,NOT COMPRESSI
	66071	BRAZIL.....	7.57%	$56,852,749	PARTS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES,NSPF
	66097	SINGAPORE.....	8.65%	$41,646,359	SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS A PUMPS A LIQUID ELEVATORS NES
	66106	MEXICO.....	3.71%	$25,758,881	FANS AND BLOWERS,AND PARTS,NSPF,WHETHER OPERATED BY HAND OR ANY KIND OF PO
*	66109	SINGAPORE.....	10.80%	$16,482,892	REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING COMPRESSORS
	66120	MEXICO.....	9.49%	$27,518,817	AIR-CONDITIONING MACHINES AND PARTS
	66135	KOREA, SOUTH..	12.25%	$32,991,237	REFRIGERATOR A REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT AND PARTS
	66167	BRAZIL.....	26.33%	$11,743,626	INDUST MACH FOR MKG CELLULOSIS PULP,PAPER,PAPERBOARD A PARTS
*	66194	HONG KONG.....	19.36%	$1,136,561	AIR PURIFIERS
*	66194	TAIWAN.....	13.86%	$813,608	AIR PURIFIERS
	66215	ARGENTINA.....	34.90%	$1,605,933	CAN SEALING MACHINES AND PARTS THEREOF
	66408	BRAZIL.....	3.71%	$41,854,772	MECHANICAL SHOVELS,COAL-CUTTERS,ETC,STATIONARY OR MOBILE FOR EARTH,MINERAL
	66410	MEXICO.....	5.18%	$41,708,879	ELEVATOR,HOIST,WINCHES,ETC AND CONVEYORS AND PARTS NSPF
*	66410	TAIWAN.....	7.59%	$61,129,307	ELEVATOR,HOIST,WINCHES,ETC AND CONVEYORS AND PARTS NSPF
*	67216	TAIWAN.....	42.19%	$65,988,384	SEWING MACHINES,NOT FOR INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL USE,VALUED OVER 10 EACH
	67434	KOREA, SOUTH..	0.13%	$765,671	BORING AND MILLING MACHINES
	67434	TAIWAN.....	7.93%	$44,546,143	BORING AND MILLING MACHINES
*	67435	TAIWAN.....	6.03%	$64,859,105	METAL-WORKING MACHINE TOOL,NES
	67442	TAIWAN.....	19.60%	$46,940,322	MACHINE TOOLS,NES
	67615	KOREA, SOUTH..	4.12%	$59,549,955	ACCOUNTING, COMPUTING, AND OTHER DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES
	67620	KOREA, SOUTH..	6.53%	$26,329,028	CALCULATING MACHINES FOR MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING -
*	67620	TAIWAN.....	17.23%	$69,416,891	CALCULATING MACHINES FOR MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING -
	67630	HONG KONG.....	1.53%	$60,672,789	OFFICE MACHINES,NSPF
*	67656	TAIWAN.....	3.10%	$31,156,690	OFFICE MACHINE PARTS
	67850	BRAZIL.....	1.12%	$34,949,012	MACHINES, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR, AND PARTS

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	TSUS		Country	%-Tot	Country Total	Description
*	68014		TAIWAN.....	45.99%	$46,796,988	TAPS,COCKS,VALVES,AND SIMILAR DEVICES;HAND-OPERATED AND CHECK AND PARTS TH
	68019		TAIWAN.....	19.56%	$8,041,534	TAPS, COCKS AND VALVES
*	68301		KOREA, SOUTH..	12.73%	$4,976,315	12-VOLT BATTERIES
*	68301		TAIWAN.....	18.27%	$7,141,659	BATTERIES
	68312		MEXICO.....	27.36%	$13,562,857	LEAD-ACID TYPE STORAGE BATTERIES AND PARTS THEREOF,NSPF
*	68370		HONG KONG.....	32.26%	$3,940,253	FLASHLIGHTS AND PARTS
*	68370		TAIWAN.....	6.50%	$793,724	FLASHLIGHTS
*	68380		HONG KONG.....	43.78%	$11,004,154	PORTABLE ELECT LAMPS AND PARTS, EXCEPT FLASHLIGHTS
	68410		HONG KONG.....	30.81%	$2,974,619	ELECTRIC FLATIRON, TRAVEL TYPE
*	68410		TAIWAN.....	32.48%	$3,136,540	ELECTRIC FLATIRON, TRAVEL TYPE
	68440	pt	HONG KONG.....	-.-	-	PORTABLE SPACE HEATERS
	68448		TAIWAN.....	15.09%	$33,970,873	OTHER ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, NSPF
*	68453		TAIWAN.....	37.13%	$1,664,169	TUBULAR ELECTRICAL HEATING ELEMENTS
	68455		TAIWAN.....	29.80%	$12,408,443	OTHER PARTS OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, NSPF
*	68470		KOREA, SOUTH..	6.10%	$57,384,130	MICROPHONES,LOUDSPEAKER,HEAD PHONES ETC AND PARTS
	68506		TAIWAN.....	31.00%	$3,711,365	ANTENNAS (EXCEPT PARABOLIC REFLECTORS)
*	68514		KOREA, SOUTH..	5.74%	$36,427,178	ENTERTAINMENT BROADCAST BAND RECEIVERS
*	68514		TAIWAN.....	10.10%	$64,130,706	ENTERTAINMENT BROADCAST BAND RECEIVERS
*	68518		KOREA, SOUTH..	46.31%	$5,633,134	HAND-HELD CITIZEN BAND TRANCEIVERS
	68522		KOREA, SOUTH..	26.24%	$5,655,480	LOW-POWER RADIOTELEPONIC TRANCEIVERS W/FREQUENCIES 49.82 TO 49.90 MH
	68522		HONG KONG.....	46.61%	$10,044,675	LOW-POWER RADIOTELEPONIC TRANCEIVERS W/FREQUENCIES 49.82 TO 49.90 MH
	68532		MEXICO.....	8.56%	$51,395,853	OTHER TRANCEIVERS, NSPF
*	68532		TAIWAN.....	4.46%	$26,813,591	OTHER TRANCEIVERS, NSPF
	68539		KOREA, SOUTH..	22.01%	$42,719,219	TELEPHONE ANSWERING MACHINES
	68539		HONG KONG.....	18.39%	$35,683,468	TELEPHONE ANSWERING MACHINES
	68540		HONG KONG.....	0.65%	$32,711,958	TAPE RECORDERS AND DICTATION AND TRANSCRIBING MACHINES, AND PARTS THEREOF
*	68540		TAIWAN.....	0.67%	$33,619,353	TAPE RECORDERS AND DICTATION AND TRANSCRIBING MACHINES, AND PARTS THEREOF
	68570		HONG KONG.....	6.05%	$31,128,864	ELECTRIC SOUND OR VISUAL SIGNALING APPARATUS A PARTS
	68618		TAIWAN.....	27.77%	$4,184,958	AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE AND VOLTAGE-CURRENT REGULATORS W/ OR W/O CUT-OUT RELAYS
	68690		KOREA, SOUTH..	22.53%	$29,144,524	ELECTRIC FILAMENT LAMPS, FOR OPERATING AT 100VLTS A OVER,NES
	68818		TAIWAN.....	19.53%	$61,489,629	OTHER INSULATED CONDUCTORS, NSPF
	68834		HONG KONG.....	34.94%	$7,114,606	ELECTRICAL ARTICLES USING PRE-PROGRAMMED DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS TO PR
	68834		TAIWAN.....	30.08%	$6,125,553	ELECTRICAL ARTICLES USING PRE-PROGRAMMED DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS TO PR
*	68841		HONG KONG.....	32.75%	$1,702,819	ARTICLES FOR CONNECTION TO TELEGRAPHIC OR TELEPHONIC APPARATUS
	68842		MEXICO.....	5.26%	$45,453,792	OTHER CONNECTION APPARATUS, NSPF
	68842		KOREA, SOUTH..	5.89%	$50,845,424	OTHER CONNECTION APPARATUS, NSPF
	69232		KOREA, SOUTH..	0.87%	$32,446,783	PARTS NSPF OF MOTOR VEHICLES,NOT ALLOYED NOR ADVANCED BEYOND CLEANING,PART
*	69260		TAIWAN.....	40.74%	$30,501,200	VEHICLES, INCL TRAILERS, NOT SELF-PROPELLED, NSPF, AND PARTS
	70372		TAIWAN.....	47.29%	$17,803,824	HEADWEAR,OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS NES
	70582		TAIWAN.....	40.27%	$4,507,032	SURGICAL A MEDICAL SEAMLESS GLOVES OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS
	70583		TAIWAN.....	25.22%	$9,048,599	SEAMLESS GLOVES OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS,NES
*	70661		TAIWAN.....	37.91%	$15,258,011	FLAT GOODS OF MATERIALS, NES
*	70847		HONG KONG.....	8.27%	$21,223,257	FRAMES AND PARTS OF EYEGLASSES
	71131		BRAZIL.....	30.24%	$820,951	CLINICAL LIQUID-FILLED THERMOMETERS WITH GRADUATIONS ON THE TUBE OR ON A S
	71249		BRAZIL.....	2.29%	$29,377,566	ELECTRICAL MEASURING ETC DEVICES NSPF AND PARTS THEREOF
*	72208		KOREA, SOUTH..	5.10%	$1,045,140	110 CAMERAS AND DISK CAMERAS
*	72208		HONG KONG.....	32.94%	$6,742,502	110 CAMERAS AND DISC CAMERAS
*	72208		TAIWAN.....	40.67%	$8,326,135	110 CAMERAS AND DISC CAMERAS
*	72211		KOREA, SOUTH..	4.51%	$1,885,812	OTHER HAND HELD CAMERAS
*	72211		HONG KONG.....	14.18%	$5,922,350	OTHER FIXED FOCUS CAMERAS
	72330		BRAZIL.....	9.30%	$30,588,169	PHOTOGRAPHIC SILVER HALIDE PAPERS, SENSITIZED NOT EXPOSED
	72445		MEXICO.....	2.72%	$29,038,259	MAGNETIC RECORDING MEDIA, NO MATERIAL RECORDED THEREON
	72445		HONG KONG.....	5.32%	$56,804,035	MAGNETIC RECORDING MEDIA, NO MATERIAL RECORDED THEREON

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	TSUS	Country	%-Tot	Country Total	Description
*	72501	KOREA, SOUTH..	41.17%	$14,267,888	PIANOS, ALL TYPES EXCEPT GRAND PIANOS
*	72503	KOREA, SOUTH..	28.85%	$18,414,598	GRAND PIANOS AND OTHER KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS,NSPF
*	72532	TAIWAN.....	44.77%	$4,688,916	DRUMS
	72546	KOREA, SOUTH..	28.42%	$8,008,341	ELECTRONIC FRETTED STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
*	72625	TAIWAN.....	49.57%	$5,411,388	MUTES,PEDALS,DAMPERS STANDS ETC, FOR MUSICAL USE
	72711	TAIWAN.....	26.69%	$29,507,130	FURNITURE AND PARTS, OF RATTAN
	72715	TAIWAN.....	11.60%	$1,531,892	FURNITURE
*	72723	TAIWAN.....	41.18%	$2,763,164	FOLDING DIRECTOR'S CHAIRS OF WOOD
	72725	TAIWAN.....	30.96%	$4,071,941	FOLDING WOOD CHAIRS,NSPF
	72729	YUGOSLAVIA....	24.49%	$66,721,136	NON-FOLDING CHAIRS OF WOOD OTHER THAN TEAK
*	72729	TAIWAN.....	20.08%	$54,707,799	NON-FOLDING CHAIRS OF WOOD OTHER THAN TEAK
*	72735	TAIWAN.....	23.25%	$253,124,588	WOOD FURNITURE, NSPF
*	72740	TAIWAN.....	48.73%	$78,898,128	WOOD FURNITURE PARTS
	72747	TAIWAN.....	19.89%	$3,540,346	FURNITURE
	72759	TAIWAN.....	33.25%	$23,652,553	FURNITURE AND PARTS, OF RUBBER OR PLASTIC, EXC WATERBED MATTRESSES
	72765	TAIWAN.....	43.78%	$14,388,209	FURNITURE AND PARTS OF COPPER NSPF
	72786	TAIWAN.....	45.96%	$9,693,514	PILLOWS,MATTRSS,STUFFED ETC,NT COTTON
	73029	BRAZIL.....	30.80%	$613,594	RIFLES, VALUED OVER $25 NOT OVER $50 EACH
*	73094	KOREA, SOUTH..	33.34%	$3,417,140	CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES OR PISTOLS, EXCEPT .22 CALIBER
	73170	TAIWAN.....	34.71%	$5,050,045	FISHING TACKLE AND EQUIP,NSPF,A PTS THEREOF
	73252	TAIWAN.....	45.18%	$6,372,062	WHEELED GOODS EXCEPT SKATES AND CHAIN-DRIVEN FOR CHILDREN
	73262	TAIWAN.....	31.63%	$4,612,220	BABY CARRIAGES AND STROLLERS AND PARTS THEREOF NSPF
*	73415	TAIWAN.....	38.34%	$18,314,799	DICE, CHESSMEN ETC.
	73420	TAIWAN.....	17.77%	$27,948,246	GAME MACHINES INCLUDING COIN AND DISC OPERATED AND PARTS
*	73425	HONG KONG.....	35.21%	$1,448,032	PLAYING CARDS
	73442	BRAZIL.....	25.45%	$531,600	TABLES ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR GAMES NES
	73477	KOREA, SOUTH..	28.95%	$29,476,411	GOLF EQUIPMENT NSPF AND PARTS THEREOF
	73488	TAIWAN.....	36.45%	$4,343,121	LAWN-TENNIS EQUIPMENT AND PARTS NSPF
	73491	TAIWAN.....	30.90%	$3,903,556	ICE SKATES WITH FOOTWEAR PERMANENTLY ATTACHED
	73509	KOREA, SOUTH..	27.84%	$11,985,779	INFLATABLE BALLS NSPF
*	73509	TAIWAN.....	49.79%	$21,430,043	INFLATABLE BALLS NSPF
	73510	TAIWAN.....	36.79%	$765,700	NONINFLATABLE HOLLOW BALLS NSPF, DIA NOT OVER 7.5 INCH
	73520	KOREA, SOUTH..	14.14%	$46,462,130	GAME, SPORT, PLAYGROUND ETC EQUIPMENT AND PARTS OF NSPF
*	73715	HONG KONG.....	23.97%	$30,025,638	CONSTRUCTION KITS OR SETS NES
*	73742	KOREA, SOUTH..	35.93%	$2,789,563	METAL TOY ANIMALS ETC., HAVING A SPRING MECHANISM
	73765	TAIWAN.....	30.76%	$2,699,349	MAGIC TRICKS, AND PRACTICAL JOKE ARTICLES
*	73780	HONG KONG.....	25.96%	$12,413,827	TOYS NSPF, HAVING A SPRING MECHANISM
	73795	MEXICO.....	6.01%	$51,773,361	TOYS AND PARTS, NSPF, NOT HAVING A SPRING MECHANISM AND NOT KITES
*	74011	HONG KONG.....	0.05%	$4,914	NECKLACES OF GOLD
*	74012	HONG KONG.....	1.18%	$96,912	MIXED LINK GOLD NECKLACES
*	74013	HONG KONG.....	0.39%	$2,071,373	GOLD NECKLACES
*	74014	HONG KONG.....	7.52%	$63,797,126	JEWELRY, NES, OF PRECIOUS METALS
	74038	KOREA, SOUTH..	16.87%	$65,194,882	JEWELRY ETC AND PARTS NSPF, VALUED OVER $.20 PER DOZEN
	74150	HONG KONG.....	47.07%	$6,345,054	ARTICLES NSPF OF BEADS BUGLES SPANGLES ETC
	74545	TAIWAN.....	34.36%	$7,207,456	BUCKLES, BUCKLE SLIDES AND PARTS THEREOF
	74568	TAIWAN.....	27.00%	$2,987,169	CLASPS, FASTENERS ETC NSPF, OVER $.20 PER DOZ PIECES OR PARTS
	74855	TAIWAN.....	34.30%	$3,354,529	ARTICLES OF FEATHERS, NES
*	75020	TAIWAN.....	46.14%	$9,733,381	HAIR ORNAMENTS, NOT COMBS, RUBBER OR PLASTIC, UNSET ETC
*	75040	HONG KONG.....	39.58%	$6,229,689	TOOTH BRUSHES
*	75045	KOREA, SOUTH..	35.03%	$4,797,409	TOILET BRUSHES EXCEPT TOOTH BRUSHES, NOT OVER $.40 EACH
	75045	TAIWAN.....	35.99%	$4,928,825	TOILET BRUSHES EXCEPT TOOTH BRUSHES, NOT OVER $.40 EACH
	75047	TAIWAN.....	34.39%	$6,721,387	TOILET BRUSHES EXCEPT TOOTH BRUSHES, OVER $.40 EACH
	75065	KOREA, SOUTH..	13.07%	$1,738,221	PAINT BRUSHES

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	TSUS		Country	%-Tot	Country Total	Description
	75065		TAIWAN.....	32.75%	$4,353,783	PAINT BRUSHES NES, EXCLUDING ARTIST BRUSHES
	75070		TAIWAN.....	36.48%	$11,683,283	BROOMS AND BRUSHES NSPF
*	75525		HONG KONG.....	36.66%	$17,161,019	CANDLES AND TAPERS
	77040		MEXICO.....	49.84%	$9,288,562	POLYURETHANE,EXPANDED ETC, FLEXIBLE, PRODUCTS NSPF
*	77141		TAIWAN.....	34.09%	$18,601,209	FLEXIBLE FILM,STRIPS,SHEETS,NOT OF CELLULOSIC OR CERTAIN POLY-PLASTICS,NOR
	77206		TAIWAN.....	29.08%	$3,595,494	TABLEWARE ,PLATES, CUPS SAUCERS ETC RUBBR O PLASTICS
	77215	pt	HONG KONG.....	30.53%	$54,946,116	HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES NSPF OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS, EXCL PLASTIC PICTURE FRAMES
	77220		TAIWAN.....	19.95%	$40,776,739	CONTAINERS FOR PACKING ETC MERCHANDISE, RUBBER OR PLASTICS
	77251		TAIWAN.....	2.19%	$39,122,969	PNEUMATIC TIRES,NES
*	77260		KOREA, SOUTH..	34.96%	$14,484,365	TUBES FOR TIRES, NSPF
	77280		TAIWAN.....	32.70%	$5,562,623	HANDLES AND KNOBS,OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS
	77295		TAIWAN.....	44.78%	$13,139,043	CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS
	77297		TAIWAN.....	35.68%	$16,001,203	RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS NSPF
*	77305		TAIWAN.....	42.05%	$2,992,226	TOYS FOR PETS OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS
	77310		TAIWAN.....	33.05%	$3,981,402	PLAQUES AND FIGURINES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS
*	77445		HONG KONG.....	38.33%	$9,133,635	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,TREES,FOLIAGE,FRUITS,ETC,WHOLLY OR ALMOST WHOLLY OF PLA
	77450		TAIWAN.....	49.59%	$31,405,939	PARTS OF FOOTWEAR,NSPF,OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS
	77455	pt	HONG KONG.....	3.17%	$313,000	ARTICLES,NSPF,OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS, EXCEPT ARTICLES IN 774.5580 AND 85
*	79010		TAIWAN.....	47.62%	$4,874,210	DOG LEADS, COLLARS, MUZZLES ETC. AND SIMILAR DOG EQUIPMENT
	79055		TAIWAN.....	29.60%	$33,002,488	SHEETS, STRIPS, TAPES ETC, PRESSURE SENSITIVE NSPF
	79060		TAIWAN.....	26.45%	$3,488,316	VACUUM CONTAINERS, CAPACITY OVER 1 BUT NOT OVER 2 PINTS
	79119		ARGENTINA.....	17.43%	$5,938,676	FUR ARTICLES
	79127		BRAZIL.....	21.99%	$31,141,111	LEATHER,OTHER THAN PATENT LEATHER,CUT OR WHOLLY MANUFACTURED INTO UPPERS S
	79128		BRAZIL.....	25.96%	$2,005,592	LEATHER,OTHER THAN PATENT LEATHER,CUT OR WHOLLY MANUFACTURED INTO FORMS OR
	79160		TAIWAN.....	40.30%	$30,747,695	BELTS AND BUCKLES, LEATHER, TO BE WORN ON THE PERSON